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The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have their articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Warning.

It is reported on excellent authority that certain hyphenated citizens of the United States, in addition to exercising their absolute and undoubted right of refusing to lend their money to foreign nations with whose conduct and purposes they are not in sympathy, seriously contemplate a campaign of boycott and terrorism against all Americans and American banking institutions that take part in such transactions.

We counsel these ill advised and intemperate adherents of the warring nations to give sober consideration to the inevitable results of the course they advocate, and to reckon carefully its effect upon themselves.

If they have failed to recognize the reaction among Americans against their propaganda of domestic violence, industrial upheaval and social disturbance, they should seek enlightenment. Particularly they should examine the recent case of Dr. DUMBA and his associates. They should pay heed to the popular approval of the uncompromising course adopted by the authorities. In the unqualified approbation called forth by the abandonment of a weak and temporizing policy in favor of rigid enforcement of international and municipal law will be found an unerring index of the state of public sentiment.

The potentialities of retaliation are not the exclusive possession of any body or organization in the United States. This fact is not without a definite present significance. The weapons that hyphenated Americans are now urged to raise against their neighbors are not the subject of monopoly, and it would be lamentable in the last degree if patience and forbearance should take the form of reprisal.

Stop the Border Troubles.

When Mexicans surprise a patrol camp on the Rio Grande at dawn and kill two American regulars, it may be assumed that the rifles the Mexicans use and the cartridges they fire are of American manufacture. Mexicans are constantly crossing the river to raid ranches in Texas, but the stealthy attack upon sleeping American soldiers near Santa Maria was a demonstration of race hatred. Therefore it is not to be regarded lightly. Brownsville, which, although on American soil, is more Mexican than American, in the proportion of two to one, was only twenty-five miles away; and on the other side of the yellow field of the Rio Grande and facing Brownsville was Matamoros, which is practically all Mexican, with a garrison of 2,500 Carranza soldiers. Doubtless the news of the surprise of the American camp was welcome to the Mexican population of Matamoros and was celebrated in the Mexican quarter of Brownsville. It would be foolish to minimize the significance of the ugly incident to Mexicans on both sides of the border. The situation is disquieting, if not alarming.

Major EDWARD ANDERSON of the Third Cavalry in his report of the fight at Santa Maria calls the Mexicans who were engaged in it bandits; and the Carranza Government, which is 500 miles away at Vera Cruz, protests that none of its soldiers has crossed the border. Bandits or Carranzistas, or both, the aggressors were Mexicans, and there was no provocation for the attack. Unless that country of desolate distances between Brownsville and Laredo is cleared of invaders and local bad men, whatever they are called, the whole border may soon be aflame, with the dire consequence of unavoidable armed intervention.

It is therefore the imperative duty of the authorities to police the territory vigorously. The troops at the disposal of General FUNSTON can do the work, and we are glad to see that Governor FLEXUSON has directed peace officers and citizens, as well as State Rangers, to keep away from the border, and let the regulars deal with

the disorders. If the army officers have a free hand, there will be less danger of a race war in which Constitutional soldiers might become involved.

There is another consideration of equal if not greater importance, and that is the stoppage of trade in weapons and ammunition with the Mexicans. Not another rifle, not another case of cartridges should be carried across the Rio Grande at any point. But this trade cannot be stopped without Executive order. Has not the time come for President Wilson to put an end to the arming of Mexican soldiers and bandits with weapons shipped across the border?

Work for the Bar of York, Pa.

In printing the subjoined communication THE SUN suppresses the name attached to the original because it refuses to be a party to a malicious attempt to discredit the intelligence and professional learning of any lawyer of York, Pa.:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The least effort to trace effort to its legitimate cause will show that the crime committed by people of non-belligerent nations selling munitions of war to belligerent nations is the very storm center of all the present troubles between mad nations.

"**Atorney at Law.**

"York, Pa., September 14."

Our purpose in giving wide publicity to this note is to warn the legal fraternity of the Pennsylvania settlement of the presence in their town of a person unprincipled enough to affix the name of one of their brethren to an utterance which we are positive from its internal evidence he would be incapable of uttering. Obviously, no man of sufficient intelligence to attain admittance to the bar of their State could be so ignorant as to assert that the sale of munitions of war by a non-belligerent to a belligerent is a crime; and no practicing lawyer capable of arguing a case before a justice of the peace could be guilty of such an illogical and unfounded conclusion as that embodied in the phrase which designates such sales as "the very storm center of all the present troubles between such nations."

We hope and believe that the bar association of York will search out and punish the villain who has endeavored thus to bring to disrepute one of its members.

Reserve Naval Officers.

Perhaps nothing could show more impressively our failure to systematize the resources of national defense than the announcement from Washington that the Navy Department began recently an inquiry to learn how many retired officers would be available if their services should be needed. The list is to include officers who have asked for retirement, those who have been "plucked" and such as have been retired for a physical disability that would not incapacitate them for special duty.

Officers, as is well known, have left the navy after a few years of service to accept profitable business positions. Many of them are still in the prime of life. Others have fallen victims to the plucking board, and this class includes some fine fighting material.

So far the Bureau of Navigation, which is preparing the list of available officers, has discovered that the country is rich in competent officers engaged in civil pursuits or on the shelf through no fault of their own. But how astounding it is that the Navy Department has not kept track of her color scheme has not been found. And nature's colors are "fast"; they do not run, and her mortals do their work with a perfection no laboratory can achieve.

But nature's laboratory secrets are carefully guarded. She fashions her colors in accordance with laws which the greatest chemists only happen upon occasionally, as in the discovery of the color of the coal tar colors. The best the chemists could do, even in that case, was by the painful process of the synthetic production of alizarine from its constituent elements.

To get nature herself to perform this work would be one of the greatest triumphs of science in modern times. In fact, it is so great that it will require abundant demonstration and confirmation before the world, and cotton growers especially, can be convinced that the South Carolinian's reported discovery is genuine.

Putting the Third Side on an Industrial Triangle.

The wage agreements now operative in the greater part of the coal fields in this country, both anthracite and bituminous, expire on the first day of April, 1916. A new agreement to govern the relations of capital and labor in this superlatively important business must be made. Probably no other industrial or productive enterprise is more fertile of difficulty in adjustment of the mutual rights and obligations of employers and employees.

The United Mine Workers of America have already adopted a platform. It contains twenty planks, each beginning with a somewhat rhetorically

imperative "We demand." These demands call for recognition of the organization as agent for the workmen; for an eight hour day for all colliery workers; for certain regulations of pay rates, overtime, of measure of the workmen's product, of number and distribution of employees and of methods of mine chamber construction; for permanently fixed prices of coal to employees, for abolition of the contract system, for security against suspension or discharge "for any reason" until the case has been taken up "as other grievances are disposed of," and for a "general grievance committee" to take the place of the present conciliation board.

Some of the planks in this platform will look to the owners and employers like clubs. Some of the "demands" are reasonable, some are not. Employees have an unquestionable right to protection of life and limb, for example; though sympathy goes to the employers when the men attempt to dictate rules of discipline and the price at which they themselves shall buy coal from the companies.

But the problem is bilateral. Both the companies and the miners had better leave one ear open to the voice of the public. The new arrangement will affect the poor family buying fuel by the bucket; the householder, large or small; the landlord and the tenant, and every compeller, individual or corporate, in manufacture and industry. Kettles must bubble after next winter, boilers keep the pressure up; the stove in the country grocery must glow, and the factory furnaces must roar.

The battle of April 1, 1916, will not be a duel.

Herrings, Red and Otherwise.

From one of the most vociferous critics of the city administration comes this charge against the municipal authorities:

"The present administration seems to have several ways of drawing a red herring across the trail of their own extravagances."

In the same outgiving that embalmers this aspersions on the good faith of Mayor MITCHELL and his associates we find these sentences:

"The Engineers of the City—New York City is being bankrupted by its engineers. It has just been brought out that the salaries of the engineers of the Public Service Commission amount to \$2,300,000 annually."

In view of the facts that the Public Service Commission is a State institution, independent of the city, and that the Board of Estimate has nothing to do with it except to honor its drafts, the author of these remarks must be accepted as a high authority on the subject of herrings, red and otherwise.

Natural Cotton Colors.

That South Carolinian who announces he has produced cotton of warm tan, yellow green, light brown, olive green and bronze colors, and is sanguine he will produce black cotton in the near future, has solved the dyestuffs problem, in part at least, if his statement is true. LUTHER BARKER thinks it doubtful that black cotton can be produced this generation, if ever.

Still, it is possible South Carolina has a Burbank or possibly even a greater than BURBANK. Americans, at least, will wish him success in his efforts to produce natural cotton colors. Nature's alchemy certainly is capable of producing more beautiful tints and colors than any German or Swiss chemist in his laboratory, but so far the open sesame to the secrets of her color scheme has not been found. And nature's colors are "fast"; they do not run, and her mortals do their work with a perfection no laboratory can achieve.

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THAD STEVENS'S GRAVE.

His Epitaph Tells Why He Chose His Long Home.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Permit me to call your attention to the report of your Commissioner of the Public Health, Mr. Thad Stevens, who died in 1914. The epitaph which Thad Stevens wrote for himself, as follows:

"I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not for any preference for solitude, but, finding other cemeteries limited by character as to race, I have chosen it that I might be able to illustrate in my death the principles which I have advocated through a long life, the equality of man before his Creator."

On learning that the cemetery in Lancaster, Pa., in which he hoped to be buried would not admit bodies of negroes to burial, Mr. Stevens indignantly said his lot, and purchased one in another good where, in the common dust of God's acre, all men might be equal; and, even in his grave, we may find salute him as "The Great Commoner."

Brave soul! Champion of liberty, equality and fraternity! Hall and farewell! THAD STEVENS.

TRENTON, N. J., September 14.

FIXING THE BLAME.

Addition to the List of Things the Teutons Did.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "A. J. E." says that the war of independence was due to the Teutonic rulers of England in the year 1776.

This gentleman has not gone far enough. It was due to the Teutons that England paid \$15,000,000 to this country for the Alabama claims.

It was due to the Teutons that Cleveland warned England to keep hands off Venezuela, not forgetting at the present time that the earthquake tremors and the eruption of Vesuvius in Italy are also due to the machinations of the Teutons.

E. J. BUTLER.

NEWARK, N. J., September 14.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

A Statement by Carranza's Representative in This Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read the editorial article entitled "Along the Rio Grande" published in THE SUN of September 7, and I hasten to express my appreciation, in behalf of the Constitutional party, of the impartial view of THE SUN in regard to disturbances along the Texas border, which both Mexican and American authorities are striving to suppress.

It is unpatriotic to exaggerate the importance of these disturbances created by one side or the other, which, at any rate, is bringing about an interruption of the amicable relations which have existed between Mexico and the United States and to force conflict the result of which would be a disastrous and unjust war involving two American peoples.

One of our elite regarding the origin of these disturbances. A report has been published that Aniceto Pizano is the leader of one of the bands of marauders who have been raiding ranches along the Texas frontier. Aniceto Pizano is a fugitive from the justice of Mexico. He killed two Mexicans in a town near the State of Durango some years ago when Porfirio Diaz was President of the Republic, and escaped to the United States. Such are the leaders of these disturbances.

Some newspapers state that men wearing the uniform of Carranza's soldiers have been seen among the disturbances. Carranza's soldiers do wear a special uniform. Most of the uniforms used by the Constitutional troops in the north are common khaki uniforms which have been used by American stores along the border towns. Any individual, therefore, having money enough to buy a uniform is able to do so and wear a uniform used by Carranza's soldiers.

It is timely to recall that General Huerta, the leader of the reactionary party, was Chief of the Executive. He was imprisoned in the United States just when his supporters had matured the plan for an invasion of Mexico to start a new revolution against the Constitutional party. Men, arms and ammunition were ready for an expedition into Mexico. There are in San Antonio, Texas, El Paso and other cities bordering upon Mexico about 8,000 men who were Federal soldiers under Huerta and who were disbanded by Carranza when he entered the city of Mexico. Five thousand of these Federal soldiers were prisoners in Fort Bliss for nearly a year and were released in the United States. Hundreds of generals, colonels and minor officers of Huerta's army are living in the United States border towns, and it is no secret that they were ready to cross the line at the head of the men that Huerta and his followers had recruited. Some of Huerta's generals, among them Pascual Orozco, were imprisoned at the same time he was. In San Antonio there are two Mexican dailies, *La Prensa* and *El Presente*, which are being created by Carranza against the United States, fomenting hatred and bad feeling against the American people among the Mexicans who reside in this country.

There are also Americans in Texas who are interested in fomenting the above mentioned disturbances because they are the owners of land and power was overthrown in Mexico by the Constitutionalists.

Knowing that even General Orozco, the closest friend of Huerta, was killed at the head of one of these bands of marauders, the American public should easily infer who are the men by whom the part of the United States is being invaded and what their purpose is.

First Chief Carranza has vigorously protested against the assertion that men from the Constitutional party are taking part in these disturbances, and so have Generals Nafarrete and Ricourt, respectively commanding the armies at Matamoros and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

If Mexican and American authorities would agree to meet and jointly to suppress these disturbances on the border, the raiders would be exterminated in a few weeks. Meanwhile it is a disgrace for the Mexican press and the American press to refrain from fomenting hatred and bad feeling between American and Mexican citizens.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: War requires hate and madness. Business requires sanity and good will. War requires feeling and sentiments. Business requires thinking and principles.

War requires greed and altruism. Business requires selfishness. War requires the use of force and evil. Business requires operations of the good. War requires lying, deceit and espionage. Business requires truth, candor and confidence.

War requires the misuse of science and philosophy. Business requires the use of science and philosophy. War requires poverty, misery and woe. Business requires wealth, liberty and happiness.

War requires death, destruction and distress. Business requires life, progress and prosperity. War requires the glory of another world. Business requires the glory of this world. War requires the aid of God. Business requires the aid of man.

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THE BORDER TROUBLES.

A Statement by Carranza's Representative in This Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read the editorial article entitled "Along the Rio Grande" published in THE SUN of September 7, and I hasten to express my appreciation, in behalf of the Constitutional party, of the impartial view of THE SUN in regard to disturbances along the Texas border, which both Mexican and American authorities are striving to suppress.

It is unpatriotic to exaggerate the importance of these disturbances created by one side or the other, which, at any rate, is bringing about an interruption of the amicable relations which have existed between Mexico and the United States and to force conflict the result of which would be a disastrous and unjust war involving two American peoples.

One of our elite regarding the origin of these disturbances. A report has been published that Aniceto Pizano is the leader of one of the bands of marauders who have been raiding ranches along the Texas frontier. Aniceto Pizano is a fugitive from the justice of Mexico. He killed two Mexicans in a town near the State of Durango some years ago when Porfirio Diaz was President of the Republic, and escaped to the United States. Such are the leaders of these disturbances.

Some newspapers state that men wearing the uniform of Carranza's soldiers have been seen among the disturbances. Carranza's soldiers do wear a special uniform. Most of the uniforms used by the Constitutional troops in the north are common khaki uniforms which have been used by American stores along the border towns. Any individual, therefore, having money enough to buy a uniform is able to do so and wear a uniform used by Carranza's soldiers.

It is timely to recall that General Huerta, the leader of the reactionary party, was Chief of the Executive. He was imprisoned in the United States just when his supporters had matured the plan for an invasion of Mexico to start a new revolution against the Constitutional party. Men, arms and ammunition were ready for an expedition into Mexico. There are in San Antonio, Texas, El Paso and other cities bordering upon Mexico about 8,000 men who were Federal soldiers under Huerta and who were disbanded by Carranza when he entered the city of Mexico. Five thousand of these Federal soldiers were prisoners in Fort Bliss for nearly a year and were released in the United States. Hundreds of generals, colonels and minor officers of Huerta's army are living in the United States border towns, and it is no secret that they were ready to cross the line at the head of the men that Huerta and his followers had recruited. Some of Huerta's generals, among them Pascual Orozco, were imprisoned at the same time he was. In San Antonio there are two Mexican dailies, *La Prensa* and *El Presente*, which are being created by Carranza against the United States, fomenting hatred and bad feeling against the American people among the Mexicans who reside in this country.

There are also Americans in Texas who are interested in fomenting the above mentioned disturbances because they are the owners of land and power was overthrown in Mexico by the Constitutionalists.

Knowing that even General Orozco, the closest friend of Huerta, was killed at the head of one of these bands of marauders, the American public should easily infer who are the men by whom the part of the United States is being invaded and what their purpose is.

First Chief Carranza has vigorously protested against the assertion that men from the Constitutional party are taking part in these disturbances, and so have Generals Nafarrete and Ricourt, respectively commanding the armies at Matamoros and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

If Mexican and American authorities would agree to meet and jointly to suppress these disturbances on the border, the raiders would be exterminated in a few weeks. Meanwhile it is a disgrace for the Mexican press and the American press to refrain from fomenting hatred and bad feeling between American and Mexican citizens.

HENRIEGO BARBON.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

Bad Eminent of Municipalities as Borrowers of Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Up to the last accounting, at the close of 1913, the amount of money borrowed by 2,500 American municipalities had aggregated bonded debt of \$2,884,822,000 or \$42.27 per capita, the largest ever recorded in the United States. The same report shows that the average bonded debt of counties was only \$5.33, of States \$3.47, and of the nation \$10.59. For the year 1914, the bonded debt of the municipalities was \$3,100,000,000, an increase in city debt of 104.1 per cent, of county debt of 104.1 per cent, of State debt of 104.1 per cent, with only 6 per cent. for the nation as a whole.

This enormous increase of city indebtedness is largely due to the growth of municipalities and to the fact that the bonded debt of the municipalities is being used for the purpose of building up new cities and for the purpose of improving the old ones. The bonded debt of the municipalities is being used for the purpose of building up new cities and for the purpose of improving the old ones.

A HYMN OF PEACE.

By the Head of the Cleveland School of the University of the World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: War